THE BROKEN BANKS.

tement in Wall Street Yesterday.

dess Rumors and Futile Attempts to Create a Panic.

Y RUN ON THE COMMONWEALTH.

Statement of Mr. Davis, Reelver of the Ocean Bank.

enation Meeting of the Depositors.

aton Square National Bank—The Officers ot Yet Ready with Their Statement.

OF THE SHOE AND LEATURE BANK.

The Feeling in Wall Street. mancial flibusters who prowl in the vicinity street in hopes of gain are occasionally sucin their efforts to create a panie. It is a long wever, that has no turning, and since all with general suspicion out little importance shed to their miserable intrigues. A fitting ion of their futile conspiracies occurred yes At an early hour rumors were actively cirthat several well-known and prominent ere about to follow in the wake of those tions whose insolvency excited such ation, and the meney market was time staggered by the conflicting which ingenious speculators had conor general circulation. For an hour or so the as startling, and a feeling of uncasiness and ity, even among well-informed classes of the ame from the commencement, but, as events, the analyr resulted in the complete failure of sa and the restoration of a more confid satisfactory tone to monetary affairs. The es attempt to injure what was gen-regarded as a very substantial estabwas severely commented upon by the

regarded as a very substantial estabat was severely commented upon by the
table brokers and merchants of the metropoas nothing came of it the matter engaged
ty little of the attention of men accustomed
t anifounded rumors every day in the week.
fail it was stated that the Tenth National
und the Bank of the Commonwealth were in a
ious condition, the effect being that an anxvestigation was set on foot to ascertain the
f faisity of the report. As was generally extiere was not the slightest foundation for
mot and the only inference to be drawn was
the slock speculators had been earat work to turn a penny, their
being partially aided by the
that one or two banks had
to the wall" a day or two before. Inquiries
Clearing House showed that the Bank of the
onswealth, notwithstanding some losses twelve
sago, was in a comparatively prosperous
on, that all its payments were promptly met,
Its affairs were very carefully managed,
the story was told at the Tenth National Bank,
a fact, very little was required to demonstrate
the rumous so rapidly set afloat were altogether
it truth. Then there was added the story that
ank or North America was debtor at the
ng House to the extent of nearly two millions
uns, but that was very satisfactorily accounted
the fact that large deposits of current notes
en withdrawn. All balances were promptly
hile a pretty large margin of greenbacks was
in reference to the drafts upon that mattuthicape from insurance losses, it was stated
om about the middle of October until the begroff the present mouth a great many drafts
from the East, but that at the present time
we drafts of this kind were presented. Altothe effort yesterday to create an excitement
nurely futile. To be sure, it had its effect,
recon as the report was started about the
of the Commonwealth a run was made, and
hort space of these has were down to
the effort yesterday to create an excitement
nurely futile. To be sure, it had its effect,
recon as the report was started about the
of the Commonwealth a run was made, and
ho

reditors of the Ocean Bank continue to rail its management, as will be seen from the of a meeting of depositors reported The appointment of Mr. Davis as rens especially to have exasperated them avis yesterday made to reporters the decla-that he was never the counsel of the bank. as about the time of the burglary in was applied to, and he commenced work occeded in securing \$150,000 of the stolen rty. The receiver denied that he had more

WAND BIX HUNDRED DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT IN THE BANK,

caus was questioned as to the statement of raing paper that nearly \$400,000 of protested was held. He estimated it at \$300,000, but red that a portion of the protested paper had ted the bank a return. When asked how h, he thought that

the bank a return. When asked how, he thought that pry flousand Dol.Lans of it was Bab. on, referring to his books, he called off the folgramm of the protested paper, which he believed to be the only ones of those that go to make \$300,000 as bad:—

Riyn, it is rumored, relative to one of the Brooksanks.

Dayls at once admitted the reporters, and in
rer to questions stated that the charge that
RE WAS MIXED UP WITH CALLENDER
Prested with him in the Portage Caual bonds
so; that he never owned a bond of the comyot he believed they were to-day worth 100
you he dollar. He explained, in answer to the
y how he came to tell the reporters on Tuesday
he had \$5,600 on deposit when he in the morrisced his deposit at \$1,600, that the reporters
immioratood him; that his actual deposit in
bern was but \$1,600, but that the bank owed
\$,000 for legal services rendered in connection
the company in 1860. He surther sated that

Seen was but \$1,500, but that he bank owed \$,000 for legal services rendered in connection the company in 1800. He jurther stated that Tappan, of Clearing House, was yesterday end in an investigation of CALLEMORE'S RELATIONS WITH THE BANE, added he, "there were gentlemen here to-day felt like going down there and putting a head appain." He requested the announcement to make that he had never borrowed a cert from bank, and left that there were no grounds for tepositors objecting to him as a receiver.

Davis reports that he is also investigating meer's securities, and will be ready with his gt to-day.

MY.
WHAT MR. CALLENDER SAYS.
ISSUED OF MR. CALLENDER SAYS.
Called On Mr. Callender. Who lives

m Newark, and was informed that Beptember, when he certified that bank was in a figurishing condition, was all right. Its present difficulty arises for falling off of deposits, and an indebtedness incu within the last two months, and a failure to refrom securities which are not immediately available.

ble."

It was reported in Newark that a Deputy Sheriff had a summons for Mr. Callender to appear at Trenton m relation to a claim for \$40,000 held against him by the Merchants' National Bank of that city; but if this be true the summons has not been served, as Mr. Callender was in this city yes terday as usual.

Mr. Davis reports that the Ocean Bank will not again resume business, and it is not likely that any of the suspended institutions will do so.

Meeting of the Depositors. Meeting of the Depositors.

A meeting of the depositors of the Ocean National Bank was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Hodnout, on Church street, to consider what steps should be taken, in view of the suspension of the institution. There was a very large attendance, the room in which the meeting was held being altogether insufficient to accommodate those who came together. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Everett, one of the callers of the meeting, who nominated Mr. Wandell for Chairman, which was nominated Mr. Wandell for chairman, which was carried. Mr. S. A. Walker was appointed secretary. Mr. EVERETT said that, as the caller of the meet-

Mr. EVERETT said that, as the caller of the meeting, some statement of the position of analysis connection with the bank would naturally be expected from him. His sole object in calling the meeting was to get the depositors together and decide upon some course of action to be immediately taken. The first question to be decided is whether the depositors are satisfied with the receiver who has been appointed, M. J. Davis, personally he was assured there could be Personally he was assured there could be no fault found with him, but as the at tornes of the bank and an intimate friend of the President, his appointment was open to grave doubt. It is also strange that i lawyer should have been selected for the position; a business man, one would think, from his knowld ousiness man, ope would think, from his knowledge of accounts, would be the proper person. It was understood Mr. Davis had given bonds in \$100,000, but that was small security for the custody of \$2,000,000. However, it the meeting was satisfied with the receiver, there was nothing to be said, and he would probably discharge his duties fairly. The next inquiry is to ascertain how the accounts of the bank

m such a way as they have been to mystify the depositors. How the bank came to fall, if the statement turnshed by the officers to the press be true, is inconceivable. They assert that they have a surplus of over one million dollars more than their habitutes, and yet the company went into benaringly for \$17,000. We must see how the officers of the bank used the money for their own personal purposes. If they have not, then what has become of the cash? We have a right to know where our money has geneto, and what purposes it has been applied, and it the company has violated its sacred trust, then, by all means, let proper punishment be dealt out.

sacred trust, then, by all means, let proper punishment be dealt out

TO THE GUILTY PARTIES.

The way the business of the bank has been conducted recently has, upon investigation, turned cut to be very reprehensible. It is asserted that the statements have been hashed up and made to suit the purposes of the officers; that the weekly reports to the Clearing House

And the spurious and worthless checks of other companies been represented as cash or greenbacks, if the company has been guilty of this baseness it is most despicable, and we can believe any story told of it after such an assertion. The securities which appear in the statement as good cannot be guaranteed as such. For instance, the Canal Portage bonds. No one can tell anything about what they are worth or whether they are worth anything; but it is surmised that they are of little or no value, and the bank, by holding them, has been false to its trust. It is reported that Mr. Davis and Mr. Collender both hold the bonds, but the truth of this cannot be ascertained. Another instance or the manner in which things have been going on:—A gentleman made a large deposit on Monday in the bank, being ignorant, of course, that it was about to fail. The money was received by the cashier, though he knew perfectly well that the bank was insolvent at the time. Logal advice has been taken and the act of the Ocean Bank pronounced

well that the bank was insolvent at the time. Logal advice has been taken and the act of the Ocean Bank pronounced

A CLEAR CASE OF FRAUD.

Overdue notes are also held by the bank which are still represented as good, though every one knows them to be valueless. Many other securities were bonds of the New York Printing Company to the amount of \$100,000. Mr. Tweed's name appears as one of the directors, though it is asserted that he has never attended the meetings of the Board; but we all know that he never joined a corporation without sucking the

Life Blood out of Ir.

Mr. Everstr concluded by impressing upon the depositors united action, as they had a powerful corporation to fight.

Juige Whitz Said his position was more humorous than otherwise. About a month since he got rid of an insolvent concern by its suspension. Filtern days ago, on the advice of a friend, he opened an account with the Ocean Bank, and he is now in a suspended state again. He would urge that no hasty action be taken in this important matter, as the spasmodic excitement which prevails in financial circles renders it very difficult to get at the true state of affairs. The action of the Clearing House was also, in a certain sense, injurious, as it enabled the great banks, in many instances, to swallow up the small ones. He offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of five, two of whom shall be the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be appointed to represent the depositors and put themselves in communication with the receiver, and that they make, with his content, an examination of the securities and condition of the Ceram Bank and report to this body of depositors at a future

The resolution of Juage White was put to the meeting by the Chairman, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Everett, Colone: Storrs and M. J. A. Martin were appointed as the committee, and subsequently M. W. H. Childs, as one of the largest depositors of the bank, was added to it. It was expected that Mr. Fanchar, one of the directors of the bank, would have been present to afford some information; but though he was several times called for Islied to put in an appearance. The meeting adjourned until Monday, at ten o'clock, when the committee is expected to report. The place of meeting will be the Mechanics' Exchange, Park place.

Colonel Storrs was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Davis and ascertain if he would receive the committee, he readily consented to do so, and the interview will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Everything was quiet at this bank yesterday, de-positors feeling satisfied that at the proper time they would receive all that is due them. The directors and the receiver were busy all day examining the books, but so far can only form an approximate books, but so far can only form an approximate estimate of the indebtedness. Vice President Bixby last evening placed the bills receivable at \$873,103, and liabilities at about \$327,000. As yet they have not received the sheet from the Clearing House, and cannot consequently get at the exact figures. They have, however, other assets, including \$60,000 in currency and \$62,000 in bonds, worth, with the premium, \$70,000. Then they have in claims on real estate, as collateral security, and a claim which is not yet adjusted, about twenty thousand dollars, and \$14,000 in cash items, a great deal of which is in currency. Mr. Bixby, therefore, believes the condition of the bank as about as follows:

Liabilities.

Total liabilities about		
Eilis receivable. Currency Bonds. Collateral not adjusted Cash Rems.	50,000 70,000 20,000	00
TotalLiabilities,	\$527,103 327,000	0

No further developments were made yesterday at this bank. The receiver (Mr. A. Man) is busily ennot yet been able to arrive at any satisfactory esti-mate of the liabilities of the bank, but says that, so far as he has gone, he finds no reason to doubt the assertion of the officers that the depositors will be paid in Iuil.

paid in Iuil.

He believed that a large amount of the funds of the bank had been invested in real estate, but was not prepared to say whether or not the arbitrary sale of the property would cause serious loss. He knew nothing about the rumors of speculations by the President, and expressed his unwillingness to answer questions until he made himself more conversant with all the facts in the case.

What Comptroller Hurlbard Says.

A BERALD reporter about noon yesterday met Comptroller of the Currency Huriburt at the office of the Ocean National Bank and made inquiries as to the rumor that he is a brother-in-law of Exami-

ier; "but he was long a cierk in the Washington office, and there proved to be a most trusted and deserving official. The events that have transpired

in this city and his connection with the banks is as much a surprise to me as to the Clearing House

mich a surprise to me as to the Clearing House and banking circles. I think, though, that the press are entirely too severe in their criticisms of Mr. Callender. I am not a politician, and my office so one entirely removed from pointics."

"I have heard," said the reporter, "that you have appointed a committee to inquire into Mr. Callender's relations to the banks. When will their report to ready?"

"I have not appointed a committee, but the Clearing House will,"
"By your suggestion?"

ing House will."
"Hy your suggestion?"
"Yes, at my request. I felt that it was proper that the most thorough inquiry be instituted, and asked the Clearing House to make it by a committee." "Have there been any further suspensions to-day?"
"None. I think they are all right now."
"How about the Tenth National?"
"Well, it is pretty certain that a run can't affect

"Weil, it is pretty certain that a run can't affect them."
"You, doubtless, read in the Herald this morning the statement of the directors of the Union Square National Bank. Is it correct?"
"It is, probably. The bank was a good one, but when it was unable to meet its obligations through its clearing agents I had no alternative but to appoint a receiver. This is the case with all. When a bank is unable to meet its obligations, from whatever cause, I am conspelled to put in a receiver."
"What is your opinion of the condition of the banks, so iar as you have investigated their affairs?"

"That the trouble is over, and no more suspensions are likely to occur. I leave for Washington to-night in consequence."
"How far does Mr. Callender's district extendmerely New York city, or is Brooklyn included?"
"He covers the banks of Brooklyn and New York."

The Action of the Shee and Leather Bank. Mr. Stout, the President of the Shee and Leather Bank, states that the directory of the Union Square National Bank have somewhat misstated to the HERALD the actual facts in reference to the action of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. Stout says that the night previous to the suspension of the bank he was applied to to clear for them by the Union. After certain inquiries he told them that if they would deposis \$100,000 he would clear for them; they gave him \$24,000 then and on the following morning (Wednesday) they sent him \$23,000 more, making \$47,000. The run was constituing, and he went to the Union Bank and saw the President and one of the directors. Mr. Stout made some inquiries of these gentleman, and, having received what he thought were satisfactory answers, he told them that if they would give him their individual responsibility he would carry them through. These gentlemon declined to de this. Mr. Stout expressed his great surprise that they would not guarantee their own bank, and declined to render any assistance, except on full and satisfactory guarantees. of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. Stont says that

The Clearing House and the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1871. The undersighed have this afternoon, at the close of business, made a thorough examination of the affairs and condition of the National Bank of the Commonwealth and find said bank to be perfectly solvent, and have entire confidence in the ability of the bank to pay all of its liabilities.

OHARLES P. LEVERICH, Clearing House
P. O. CALHOUN, Committee.
J. D. YERMILYE, Chairman of Clearing House Association.

CALLENDER'S CASE.

Excitement in Newark Sauking and Business Circles-Wao Examiner Callender Is-A \$40,000 Sult Against Him.

The excitement in Newark banking and business circles over the association of Mr. Callender's name with the burst-up Ocean bank is much greater than in New York, for the simple reason that not only is he a well-known and heretofore highly respected resident, but is just now implicated in an important financial trespass suit in the Supreme Court of the State. He is comparatively young and resides at No. 83 Fulton street, Newark, and is Superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School. During the war he served as major on the staff of General Weitzel, and at its close secured the position of bank examiner for New York and New Jersey. Five years ago he became examiner for New York alone, deriving his authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. Since the Ocean Bank denouement it has leaked out in Newark that he was in some way liable to the Merchants' National Bank of that place. When applied to for information on the subject by a reporter the President, Mr. James L. Hayes, at first said he knew nothing about the matter, but finally admitted that there might be something in it, though he believed it was grossly exaggerated and misstated. Bubsequently Courtiand Parker, a inwyer, who is also a director of the bank, was applied to for information, but he became greatly agriated and declared it was a subject which the press had no right to inquire into; it was entirely a private matter, a civil suit. He prepared a statement, which was published in the local papera yesterday, to the following effect:—Mr. Callender 'is sued as one of five several parties who endorsed a note held by the Merchants' National Bank, but the debt is not his other than as a fourth endorser, and it is largely and abundantly secured by collaterals. The suit, which is in the Supreme Court, happened to be brought contemporaneously with the failure of the Ocean Bank, but has no connection with its charter. Nor is it brought to recover any such amount as stated. If any such sum is named in a writ it is simple formality." cured the position of bank examiner for New York

If any such such is handed in a writ seems to be formality."

That such sum is named in a writ seems to be beyond peradventure, as the following copy of a document served on Mrs. Callender on Wednesday that by a sheriff's officer shows. The original is

Honal Bank in bles of frespans in the case, and have you then there are forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), and have you then there this writ.

Winess, Meroor Beasley, Esquire, Chief Justice, at Trenton aforesaid, the 18th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-ore.

CHARLES P. SMITH, Clerk.

PARKEE & KRASBEY, Attorneys.

BARON GEROLT.

A Handsome Testimonial Presented by American Friends to the Late Respected Ambas-

eader of Germany. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1871. The friends of Baron Geroit, late German Minister to the United States, have made a fitting testimony of the respect of liberal Americans for a pure-minded diplomat and amiable gentleman whose official relations with us continued uninterupted official relations with us continued ununterupted for a quarter of a century, during which time he enjoyed, without a jar, the respect of our government and people. The present, which is complimentary to the taste of the donors wil, i doubtless be acceptable to the Baron, consists of a very elegant epergne of solid sterling silver, thirty-eight inches high and very massive. The case is of plain burnished silver; from it rise three richly chased standards supporting a central shaft, on which, at the height of about twenty-eight inches, is a richly ornamented disk fitteen and a half inches in diameter, lined with gold. On the wide border of this disk at regular intervals are three round medallions. On one (handsomely chased in relief) is the coat of arms of the United States, while the third bears the following inscription:—

To Paron Frederich von Gerolt, the faithful representative of his sovereign and people, whose moral excellence and unwavering frientship for the United States command the respect and esteem of American citizens.

From the centre of the fruit bowl there rises a candelabrum with three branches, while just below the large bowl there projects three richly ornamented branches, each one bearing a gold lined dish, corresponding in style with the large central one. The most artistic part of the whole affair, and hast requiring most care and latoor in the execution, remains to be described. On the base are three full tength statuettes of solid sliver, each six metes high and most beautifully modelled. One represents the Goddess of Liberty, one a United States solder, fully armed and equipped, and the other a Prussian soldier, also fully armed and equipped. for a quarter of a century, during which time he

THE PEMALE BROKERS.

The Father and Mother Invited to Vacate Their House.
Yesterday afternoon Miss Tennie C. Claffin, of No.

15 East Thirty-eighth street, a member of the firm of Woodhull & Claffin, the Broad street female brokers, appeared before Justice Shanuley, at Jeffer son Market, and made complaint against her father, Buckman Claffin, and her mother, Anna Claffin, charging that yesterday morning they were in the above house disturbing the peace; that she had procured a suminons from Justice Shandley in the morning compelling their to appear before him, which they refused to obey. She further stated they were so annoying to herself and other residents of the house as to be no longer endurable. She stated while in Court that all she estred was to have them removed from the house and she would willingly pay \$25 per week for their board. A warrant was issued for their arrost and piaced in the hands of Sergeant McComb, who despatched Officer Curry, of the Court squad, after the aged couple. Tennie seemed to imagine that upon the serving of the summons they would leave the house and give her no further annoyance or interfere in her mans. Up to the hour of closing the Court the officer nad not returned. son Market, and made complaint against her

THE DISASTER TO THE BARK BREAMISH. HALIPAX, N. S., Dec. 14, 1871.

The bark Breamish is a total loss. It was a carpenter and seaman that were drowned, instead of the captain and steward.

CITY AND COUNTY.

The Public Offices and Departments Yesterday.

Sale of Property for Arrears of Taxes-Payments by the Comptroller-The Genulue Workingmen All Paid.

The Common Council and Vanderbilt's Slaughter House.

Protection for Life and Limb on Fourth Avenne-The Streets To Be Bridged Over.

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY'S CASE

The public offices yesterday presented a much more lively appearance than they did during some few days past. The pleasant, bracing weather may have had something to do with bringing about this change, and then it was known that the special committee of the Board of Aldermen would present a report it relation to the railroad running on Fourth avenue, above the Grand Central depot; also that Mr. Cady, Clerk of Arrears in the Department of Finance, was to sell property on account of arrears of taxes and water rents outstanding since 1965, and also that a number of employes in various de-partments would be paid off. Before noontide the flow of callers was toward

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, as here the sales of property for arrears and the payment of employées were to take place. Many of those who owned property on which arrearages had been allowed to accumulate harried to the office at "the eleventh hour," paid up the amounts charged against them, and thus saved their property from going under the hammer. Just at noon Mr. Cady commenced

THE SALE. The terms of sale were such as are usually made in similar cases—for the lowest term of years all arrearages, costs and energes on the property; the buyer to take possession in six months. Commencing at the First ward Mr. Cady sold all the property noticed for sale in the seven lower wards—some 407 pieces in all—with arrears on them from \$5 to \$500. Among the owners of property sold appear the names of Fernando Wood, Terenos

from \$5 to \$300. Among the owners of property sold appear the names of Fernando Wood, Terence Farley, John T. Henry, R. L. & A. Staart, J. B. & W. W. Cornell, Edward Burke and the Gardner, Leggett and W. E. Burton estates.

To-day the sale will commence with the Eighth ward, and will be continued from day to day until the entire twenty-two wards have been gone through with. In regard to the Fayment of Landers.

It is but fair to state that Compitoller Green has provided all along for the payment of the poor men whose claims were just, who had actually done their work, and that now there were none suffering for money except those who had been depending on sinceures, and whose claims could not be honestly audited or allowed. He has succeeded, further, in making arrangements by which the real working men in the everal departments may be enabled to receive their pay regularly and fully, and he has determined to cut off the drones who have been feeding and fattening in the public hives. Yesterday he transmitted to the Department of Public instruction the sum of \$170,000, to the Department of Parks \$75,000, and had despatched the City Paymaster with the necessary funds to hay off the workmen employed on the Croton Aqueduct throughout the entire length of forty or more miles. In The County Burkau.

Consternation and trepidation still exist. Several of the attaches have air cady been dropped, among others Mr. Moloney, who has been in the department for several years. Charles Underwood Ovionell is still retained, and Mr. Green has shown his good sense in announcing the lact that Mr. O'Connell will be retained at all events, inasmuch as he was not a partisan appointee, and has steadily and conscientuously performed the dues assigned him. Some of the others may be continued in office, but they will be transferred, and the bureau itself abolished, so as in place the anotting of accounts for both city and conscienment.

The Board of Aldermen

met yesterday afterneon pursuant to adjournment and for the first time in a long while there were evidences of a determination to do some work. President coman was in the chair, and prompt as usual. The natity Cuddy abandoned his seat and hevered near the stove. Irving, the solar Chattlinan," was in his place smiling and unterrified, Hart looking like a sage philosopher, was present, and so were Woltman, Schilcting, Mitchell, Plunkitt, McKlever, Charlock and Welch. Clerk Hardy and assistant sat at their desks, while Deputy Clerk Captain Twomey stood beside the desk, ren'y to do any reading, and occasionally brushing the perspiration from his forehead, which is very high and runs nearly back to his poll.

After time usual preliminary business had been disposed of and a few unimportant papers from the

wished to roport. After reterring to the fact that It was not only desirable but indispensable that some change should be made, that some change should be made, that some corrective must be devised and applied, he wound up with the following.

Resolved, That for the purpose of avoiding any unreasonable obstruction or impediments to the use of the Fourth are noe in the city of New York, and the various streets crossing and intersecting sail are use, by the New York and Hariera Rallroad Company, said company be and they are hereby authorized, directed and required to construct two iron bridges for the accommodation of foot passengers and vehicles, one in Vorty-sizth streets and the other in Forty-sized fastdism avenue to a point in said street respectively. 180 feet said of the eastery line of Fourth avenue, and to be 30 feet in width and not less than 15 feet above the tracks where it extend over the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue; and also to construct a bridge across the Fourth avenue, and the said New York and Harlem R-itroad Company archerby authorized and required to continue to use the tracks where said bridge crosses the Tenth avenue. And the said New York and Harlem R-itroad Company archerby authorized and required to continue to use the tracks now laid in and about the new depot al Forty-acond screek, between Forty-second and Forty-sinth streets, and used by said company, upon the present grade of the fourth avenue, and at the contre line of the fourth avenue, and at the contre line of the fourth avenue, and at the contre line of ready and the present grade of the fourth avenue, and at the contre line of Fifty-ninth street shall be thirteen feet below the present grade of the Fourth a

such tracks shall be removed when sai; work shall be completed.

Resolved, That for the purpose of affording more rapid transis between Forty-second street and the Harlem River and intermediate points, the said New York and Harlem Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized, required and directed to lay two additional tracks on the Fourth avenue, from Forty-second street to the Harlem River, and to take such parts of the said avenue as may be necessary for that purpose, and at least afteen passenger trains daily, rousing each way, shall stop at intermediate points between Forty-second street and the Harlem River for the accommodation of passengers.

Resolved, That is the tound advisable to raise or alter the grades of the streets which cross the Fourn avenue above Porty-second street for the purpose of obvisting an exercision of the said ave-

nue to a greater extent than may be deemed expedient of beneficial, then and in that case the said railroad company is authorized, upon receiving the assent of the owners of property, as provided by law, to change the grade of said streets on each side of said avenue, so as not to interfere with the free use thereof by the public.

Resolved, That if and when the said New Tork and Harlem Railroad Company shall undertake and agree to do the work called for by the foregoing resolutions and on the terms therein mentioned, then, and in that case, the said railroad company shall be deemed to have fully satisfied and compiled with all the requirements, restrictions and conditions contained in any law or in any resolutions or ordinances of the Common Council of the city of New York, or in any agreement herefore made and entered into by the said commany, and shall be and hereby it mily released and discharged therefore, and the said New York and Harlem Railroad Company shall be and is hereby declared to be entitled to use and aperate its reliroad in the manner and to the extent and as herein provided.

ins retroad in the manner and to the extent and as herein provided.

Resolved, That the said New York and Hariem Railroad Company is hereby authorized to make such connection with the sewers of the city, constructed or to be constructed, as may be necessary to secure proper drainage of any portion of the streets or avenues occupied or used by said company, for the purposes of said railroad, and that any sewers, gas mains and Croton pipes, in or across Fourth avenue, which may kereafter be constructed, removed, repaired or removed, shall be so constructed, removed, repaired or removed so as not to cause any expense to the company, or interfere with the running of its trains; and further, that all gas mans and Croton pipes which may interfere with the execution of the work therein directed to be made, shall be presumed to be removed by the city, and not at the expense of said company.

The report was received and laid over for inture.

execution of the work therein directed to be made, shall be presumed to be removed by the city, and not at the expense of said company.

The report was received and laid over for future consideration, after which the Board adjourned until Monday next.

THE BOARD OF DOCKS

met yesterday in stated session, with the President. Mr. Agnew, in the chair, and Commissioners Hunt, Wood and Henry present. A large amount of routine business was disposed of, after which the reports of the Executive Committee were taken up, and on being reported by Commissioner Wilson G. Hunt were severally agreed to. The petition of the Manhattan Boat Club for permission to build a boathouse on the pier foot of Islist street, North River, was denied, and the application for renewal of lease and the EXTENSION AND ENLANGEMENT

and renewal of lease of pier 45 North River, made by J. G. Daie, of the inman line, was granted conditionally. The pier is to be widened on the south side some ten feet, and extended 137 feet, thus giving a pier of 600 feet by 80 feet. The cost of the addition leastimated at \$30,000. The company is to pay seven per cent on the entire cost of construction, including the bulkhead wail; soven per cent on the cost of six and two-thirds lots under water, the value of said tors to be determined by a committee, one member to be chosen by the Board, one by Mr. Daie and the third by these two; the amount to be divided into fifteen different parts, of which one-different parts is to be put into a sort of sinking fund; the commany to have also a lease for ten years further, with the privilege of four re-ewals after that, the contagnity to dreige the sibs and keep the dock in repair. The company acw pays \$55,000, and the addition, it is said, with cost \$3,850.

A provision really

pays \$55,000, and the addition, it is said, will cost \$8,300.

A provision really

Important to traders in brick and lumber was disposed of. This was to provide that any importers or traders in lumber or brick who shall allow the materials consigned to them to remain on the dock twenty-four hours shall be charged full wharface rates, and, if they be allowed to remain four days, then a fine of \$50 per day to be imposed. The resolution covering this determination was adopted, after which the Board went into executive session.

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY'S CASE
has, as yet, assumed no new phases, fills counsel and friends continue to visit him regularly, and they almost hourly expect to hear from Albany limit an order has been issued ordering a reduction of bail or vacating the order of arrest. The silly sensation story of a \$1,000,000 arrangement is again positively denied. There is "nothing in it."

HORRIBLE TRACEDY IN MASA-CHUSETTS.

A Drauken Husband Shoots His Wie and Then Attempts to Take His Own Life in the Same Manner-Probable Death of Both the Victime. BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1871.

Murders and suicides are not of very common occurrence in the quiet villages of New England, and when one such does occur it is generally accompanied by circumstances of such a singular nature as to render it of more than common interest. Littleton, Mass., twenty-six miles north of this city, on the Fitchburg Railroad, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a fearful slaughter, combining murder with suicide, and attended by such accessories and such flendish brutality in its conception and execu-tion as to curdle the blood with horror. News of the dreadful occurrence was brought to this city by passengers over the Fitchburg road this morning, and from their statements the following description of the fearful tracedy and its circumstances are obtained:-

southern portion of Littleton, long enough to be the parent of four children and to have earned a very

parent of four children and to have earned a very fair reputation for good behavior among his friends and associates. Patrick was a day laborer in the town, working steadily at his business and providing, as well as his limited means would allow, for the comfort of his famity.

Until within a few months, too, he has been a man of steady habits, seldom, if ever, induiging in the use of intoxicating tiquors and generally behaving nimself as a good husband and father. Lately, however, his conduct has changed. He became more and more addicted to strong drink, and was morose and irritable in his treatment of his children and his wife. There were

HARD WORDS ON BOTH SIDES, frequent criminations and recriminations, until the social condition of the family had become degraded to a very low ebb. Every day increased the sum of their unhappiness, until the mother, who was in a delicate situation, felt that it would be impossible for her to longer remain in the nouse. She broached the subject of a separation to her husband a week ago, but was met in such a contribe manner that for ner to longer remain in the nouse. She oroacned the subject of a separation to her husband a week ago, but was met in such a contribe manner that she did not press the matter to an Issue. Patrick pledged himself immediately to commence the work of reformation in his nabits, and spoke pathetically of the sad condition of the children, who would thus be left to grow up without a mother's care. Mrs. Kcating finally yielded to his entreaties, and promised to remain. For a day or two Patrick was true to his pledge to reform; but the temptations of a dissolute course of life were too strong for him to make a successful resistance, and he soon returned to his old habits. The poor wife was finally forced, in spite of herself, to obey the instincts of self-preservation and declare her intention to repair to her father's house. This occurred yesterday morning. Mrs. Keating, after frankly stating the nature of the case to her husband, said that she could live with him no longer and that

coccurred yeaterday morning. Mrs. Kealing, after frankly stating the nature of the case to her husband, said that she could live with him no longer and that

THEY MUST REPARATE

at once. This declaration was met with a torrent of reproaches and abuse. Patrick denied her right to leave him without the warrant of a Court, and asserted that he would use force, if it were necessary, to prevent her departure. They induiged in a wordy quarret for a few moments, until, very much incensed, Keating rushed out of the house. Thence he repaired to the house of a friend in the village, where he procared some liquor and drank deeply, with the vain intention of quieting his passions. But, as is usual in such cases, the hquor which he poured down his throat only served to intensify his rage, and caused him to be all the more firm in his determination that his wife should not live away from his home. Here it is thought that he determined on the commission of the crime for which he is now in custody. In the excited state of his feetings, with the recollection of his past misconduct crowding upon his mind, and here inevitably experienced, murder and suic de lost all their terrors to his mind, and were looked upon only as the specifiest relief from his present troubles. He was literally half-crazed with rum and grew more and more desperate as he thought over the calamities which he had brought upon himself by a continued course of vicious conduct. At moon he returned to his house, only to find that his wife had packed up some of her cothes and was only waiting to the lim tarewell before going away.

FIRS MUNDER.

He asked her if she was still determined to leave him and the children to take care of themselves. She replied that she had no other alternative, whereupon Patrick drew a revolver from his pocker, and, with the excitamation, "God forgive me" he discharged it again. An hour afterwards a neighbor entered the nouse and iound both upon the floor, where no follow, and they dryng once, although still breathing heavily, were in

GRBENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

Governor Caldwell yesterday commuted the death who is eighty years of age, to imprisonment for the in the State Penntentiary. He was to have been executed, with Wm. B. Parker, a white man, on executed, with Wm. B. Parker, a white man, on the 29th of Novembe, last, for complicity in the murder of a negro, named Thomas Price, by blood-hounds, but was respited to the 1st and then to the 1st inst. A petition to commute the sentence was gotten up here a week since, signed by eighty prominent white citizens, thirty-six ladies and sixty-eight colored men, which, it will be seen, had the effect of saving Gilmer from the gallows. Ho will now spend his short lease of U/a in the Peni-tentiary.

UTAH.

HOW BRIGHAM ESCAPED ARREST

The New York Herald Vindicated in Court.

The President's Message Among the Mormons.

A Probable Split in the Mormon Church Over Polygamy.

The Apostle Pratt Opposed to Brigham.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 6, 1871. The failure of Brigham Young to appear and answer to the charge of "lascivous conduct" with sixten wives threw the business of the Third District Court into confusion. How far Brigham may have triumphed in placing himself beyond the jurisdiction of this Court is not yet clearly seen. Fe has, however, by a very dangerous ruse, been

successful for the moment.

The recent appointment of George C. Bates, of Chicago, as United States District Attorney, was a very fortunate and timely appointment, as is relieved the Court and the Acting District Attorney from the charge of "seeking to persecute the servant of the Lord." Mr. Bates enters upon his duties perfectly free from all personal bias. Is per or a Mormon hater, as long residents of the Territory are usually designated, and so can enter upon his duties with a clear record. In being admitted to the bar this afternoon he renounced allegiance to the Empire State that gave him birth, withdrew from Michigan and Illinois and announced his de-termination of making Utah henceforth his nome, for better or for worse. So much for being burned

It is not a little funny that Brigham Young should find refuge under the legal wing of Charles H. Hempstead, who was formerly regarded by "the head of the Church" as his worst enemy; but sucn are the old man's difficulties that he is glad enough to forget the past if the future can only be secured to him in peace. Hempstead was formerly editor of the Union Velette, a paper that fought Brigham's copperhead proclivities all through the war, and, remembering the keen, scathing exposure of Hempstead's pen, he judged it prudent to engage him at

the head of the defence.

The first act of the District Attorney was to call up the case of The People vs. Brigham Young, and as he was not present, that his recognizance be for-feited. The pleading of the defence was lame and unsatisfactory; but, as the whole country was in-terested in his trial, the Court exhibited a leniency that disarms the Mormon press and pulpit of every semblance of presext for their cry of persecution. It was finally agreed that the 9th day of January, 1872, be fixed for this cause of ebre. This was a concession of the Court that no one expected; but seeking to impress upon the Mormon people that it was the determination of the government to annihilate polygamy, and not to seek revenge, Judge McKean was fortunate in giving the proceed-

annihitate polygamy, and not to seek revenge, Judge McKean was fortunate in giving the proceedings of the Court that interpretation.

The New York Herald Reporter Sustained.

On the 16th uit, the herald Dublished the interview of Mr. "Tom" Fitch, in New York, one of the counsel for Brigham, in which your reporter was singularly fortunate in photographing that gentleman's Eastern sentiments upon the proceedings of the Court. On the arrival of the Herald here every one expected that there would be a "pleasant row" on Mr. Fitch's return, but it was impossible for the Court to ignore it to-day. The interview at one time threatened to despoil Brigham's bondsmetr of \$6,000, for no metry could be expected after such unfounded charges against the Court; but Judge KcKean took another view of it and most unmercifully heaped "coals of life' upon the devoted head of poor Hempstead. The latter tried to impeach the correctness of the Herald's report, but the language was so entirely like the necessities of the representation to be made by Mr. Fitch that Hempstead, in associate, backed down and the Herald report was sustained.

Fithe Eastern public were informed in that interview that the Court had detained the indictiment from September 28 to October 28, to afford Brigham Young the opportunity of absenting himself and then to raise the cry of his flight. The prosecuting attorney also announced this in Court to-day. He had placed the warrant for the arrest of Brigham in the hands of the proper officer; but, as there were other parties on the same indictment in different and distant parts of the Territory, it was deemed prudent to apprehend those first, and it was only after their return to this city that it became known that Brigham had left without the Knowledge of the Court and had foriented his bonds.

WILL BRIGHAM RETURN?

This is the absorbing topic of conversation and discussion. To answer to the charge of lastions

ined gone South for the benefit of his heatin, and Mr. Hempstead was forced to confeas that Brigham had left without the knowledge of the Court and had forietted his bonds.

WILL BRIGHAM RETURN?

This is the absorbing topic of conversation and discussion. To answer to the charge of inscivious conduct he should have been here last Monday. He cares nothing for that charge; but on his yeturn he knows that he will be apprehended for nurder. Now what can he do? He has said scores of times before the people in the Tanoracle that he would never submit to any arrest upon "urumped up charges;" that he would send the man "to hell across lots" will send the man "to hell across lots" will send the man "to swallow his words; the charge he might be to swallow his words; the charge he had been to swallow his words; the ride of the heat leaves to confinement haunts him. Of the known determination of the officers of justice he is not legromatic hence his trouble. The counses to Brigham have at least secured him a month's respite, and, during that time, Delegate Hooper, with the aid of excome action in favor of creating than a State. If the usual appliances fail not that will become a State, Brigham Young its Governor, and with the judiciary of his choice he will triumpn and take back that to the barbarism of our thousand years ago, in the wilderness, under Moses. This wilderiamly be a magnificent triumpn for the Prophet. The PRESIDENT'S MESAGE AND FOLYGAMT. That sententious "announcement that "neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the Guided States" has been heard like the death knell of polygamy. The religious Mormous are robullous and maintain that polygamy has been preached to them as the commandment of God, and I escantial to their salvation, and now for their leaders to consent to the abandonment of Dolygamy would be to pronounce their royelations an imposition. The lateral press urge upon the Known has resolved to each the black that of the heat handonment

THE LATE GENERAL ANDERSON.

Order to the Army in Reference to the Obsequies of the Great Hero of Fort Sumter. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

The War Department in general orders announces to the army the death of Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, and pars a handsome compliment to his military services and private character. On the arrival of his remains, on the ship-of-war Guerriere, proper orders will be usued to do them honor.